

Irrigation Water Quality Sampling Quick Reference

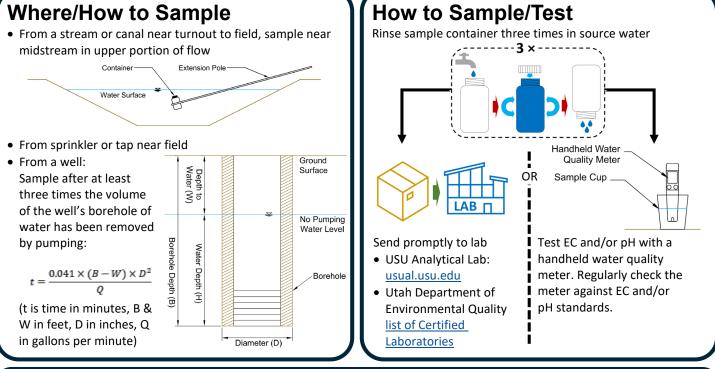
Why Sample?

- Suitability of water for irrigation depends on the chemical and biological quality of the water.
- Some water requires treatment or special management for irrigation use.
- Testing water begins with proper water sampling.

What to Sample/Test

What?	Why?	How Often?
Electrical conductivity (EC)	Total salinity	
Sodium adsorption ratio (SAR)	Avoid soil infiltration problems	Early and late during the irrigation season prior to initial development, regularly afterward if initial testing reveals a problem or a specific concern arises
Boron	Common plant toxicity	
Elemental Analysis (metals)	Potential plant toxicities	
Hardness and pH	Irrigation equipment scaling/corrosion	
Nutrients (nitrate, sulfur, phosphorus)	Account for in Nutrient Management Plan	Early and late during the irrigation season prior to developing a new source, regularly afterward if nutrient concentrations are high enough to change fertility management
Pathogens (E. coli)	Food (produce) safety	As required under the Food Safety Modernization Act
Pollutants (hydrocarbons)	Plant toxicity and food safety	If there is specific concern (stormwater entering field, etc.)

Where/How to Sample



Find the full guide at: extension.usu.edu/irrigation/research/irrigation-water-guality-sampling-guide

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